

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"The Lady of Lyons." Miss Wilson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"School for Scandal." Mrs. Grand Opera House.—"Round the Clock." Mrs. John Wood, Miss Jane Brown, and John Brown.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Lea and Loto."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Opera Bouffe "La Perichole."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"Agnes." Miss Agnes Allen.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin." E. A. Sothern.

BARNEY'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND HIPPODROME, Fourteenth-st., near Broadway.—They and Evening.

ST. JAMES'S FINE ART ROOMS.—Illustrations of "Waiting at the Gate."

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—Mrs. Janey's Wax-Works.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—"The French Spy." and Varieties.

Business Notices.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILSON'S COMPOUND FOR COUGH, LUNGS AND LIVER, without poisoning the system, cures the chronic and hereditary, is endorsed by the physicians of the Army and Navy, and is the only remedy for the cure of the consumptive. For sale by all druggists.

BOARDING.—The best place in New-York City to let elegant rooms and good Board at reasonable prices is at 29 West Twenty-first-st. Elegant parlors and bedrooms for families and single persons. A variety of baths, bath-tubs, and every modern convenience.

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DR. H. FRANK, PALMER.—Patent Arms and Rifles, 1509 Broadway, 15th-st., 21st-st., 22nd-st., 23rd-st., 24th-st., 25th-st., 26th-st., 27th-st., 28th-st., 29th-st., 30th-st., 31st-st., 32nd-st., 33rd-st., 34th-st., 35th-st., 36th-st., 37th-st., 38th-st., 39th-st., 40th-st., 41st-st., 42nd-st., 43rd-st., 44th-st., 45th-st., 46th-st., 47th-st., 48th-st., 49th-st., 50th-st., 51st-st., 52nd-st., 53rd-st., 54th-st., 55th-st., 56th-st., 57th-st., 58th-st., 59th-st., 60th-st., 61st-st., 62nd-st., 63rd-st., 64th-st., 65th-st., 66th-st., 67th-st., 68th-st., 69th-st., 70th-st., 71st-st., 72nd-st., 73rd-st., 74th-st., 75th-st., 76th-st., 77th-st., 78th-st., 79th-st., 80th-st., 81st-st., 82nd-st., 83rd-st., 84th-st., 85th-st., 86th-st., 87th-st., 88th-st., 89th-st., 90th-st., 91st-st., 92nd-st., 93rd-st., 94th-st., 95th-st., 96th-st., 97th-st., 98th-st., 99th-st., 100th-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Single Copies, 5 cents. Foreign Subscribers, \$15 per annum. Advertisers' Rates.—For the first week, 50 cents per line. For the second week, 40 cents per line. For the third week, 30 cents per line. For the fourth week, 20 cents per line. For the fifth week, 10 cents per line. For the sixth week, 5 cents per line. For the seventh week, 2 cents per line. For the eighth week, 1 cent per line. For the ninth week, 50 cents per line. For the tenth week, 40 cents per line. For the eleventh week, 30 cents per line. For the twelfth week, 20 cents per line. For the thirteenth week, 10 cents per line. For the fourteenth week, 5 cents per line. For the fifteenth week, 2 cents per line. For the sixteenth week, 1 cent per line. For the seventeenth week, 50 cents per line. For the eighteenth week, 40 cents per line. For the nineteenth week, 30 cents per line. For the twentieth week, 20 cents per line. For the twenty-first week, 10 cents per line. For the twenty-second week, 5 cents per line. For the twenty-third week, 2 cents per line. For the twenty-fourth week, 1 cent per line. For the twenty-fifth week, 50 cents per line. For the twenty-sixth week, 40 cents per line. For the twenty-seventh week, 30 cents per line. For the twenty-eighth week, 20 cents per line. For the twenty-ninth week, 10 cents per line. For the thirtieth week, 5 cents per line. For the thirty-first week, 2 cents per line. For the thirty-second week, 1 cent per line. For the thirty-third week, 50 cents per line. For the thirty-fourth week, 40 cents per line. For the thirty-fifth week, 30 cents per line. For the thirty-sixth week, 20 cents per line. For the thirty-seventh week, 10 cents per line. For the thirty-eighth week, 5 cents per line. For the thirty-ninth week, 2 cents per line. For the fortieth week, 1 cent per line.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1872.

MM. Gambetta and Louis Blanc are to speak in the French Assembly on the question of dissolution. The troubles between Brazil and the Argentine Republic have been amicably settled. Numerous marine disasters are announced.

The Senate continued the debate on the bill to reduce the offices and expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau, finally agreeing to the amendments by the Finance Committee, and passing the bill. The House passed a bill authorizing the issue of coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds, a substitute for the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, and the Pension bill. The latter bill appropriates \$30,450,000.

The Kellogg-Warmoth case was argued in the Supreme Court at Washington. The "steamer St. Louis" was lost in the Gulf of Mexico. Wendell Phillips lectured on "The Lost Art," and James Anthony Froude on "The Reformation." The Fire Marshal is investigating the origin of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire. The Liberal Republican General Committee has issued a call for primaries. Gold, 112½, 112½, 112½. Thermometer, 21°, 26°, 12°.

The Liberal Republican General Committee adds its voice to that of the Committee of Seventy in condemning the appointments of new officers for five years at the heels of the retiring Mayor's term.

Even the smallest evidences of a reforming spirit abroad in the city give us hope. The Aldermen are talking of selling stage company franchises at public auction. Times were when like corporations got valuable franchises by cheap bribery of rascally Councilmen, and the city lost considerable revenue for rogues' benefit.

The disagreement of the jury in the case of Nelson, charged with purloining the business secrets of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., was not upon a question of guilt, but its degree. Certainly the testimony was clear enough, and warranted conviction. At any rate, it is to be regretted that some example cannot be set fixing the punishment for this new kind of offense.

The Havana papers criticise the paragraph of the President's Message relating to Cuba and Slavery, and yet have the audacity to suppress it. They cannot defend their own conduct in view of this question, and they therefore resort every reference to it. The whole history of the Anti-Slavery movement in Spain since the Revolution is dishonorable to human nature.

The closest scrutiny and investigation will probably fail to establish the origin of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, and doubtless no amount of inquiry will show that there was any person directly responsible. But it seems clear that there have been violations of the building laws in the additions to the buildings for which the responsibility may be fixed, and should be.

The success of the combination by which the Paint and Color Manufacturers of the country have secured continued protection to their industry, as described in our news columns, has much of encouragement for other manufacturers. The development of this trade was quick and extensive, and after the late successes of the Association before Congress it may be confidently expected to increase with even greater rapidity.

In the midst of alarms, it is agreeable to see that the speck of war which disturbed Brazil and the Argentine Confederation has disappeared. The quarrel arose out of the objection made by the Argentine Confederation to the course pursued by Brazil in privately concluding a separate treaty with Paraguay, at the close of the late war. The Allies are now placed on an equal footing, and the Brazilian treaty is not disturbed. For a time, at least, this insures peace.

We offer our readers this morning a great literary treat in the full report we present of Mr. Wendell Phillips' lecture on "The Lost Arts." We have stated with some distinctness our want of absolute faith in Mr. Phillips as a political adviser, but no one can deny his incomparable talents as a rhetorician. This is perhaps his most famous lecture, and our distant readers, who have had no opportunity of hearing it, will be glad to examine its bold assertions and conclusions, as well as to enjoy its beauty and grace.

Commend us to a Mexican Congressman for average progressiveness. A deputy, while the railway projects were under discussion in the Congress the other day, opposed all railroads on the ground that they would spoil the pack-mule business, and bring in immigrants, who would absorb the country. The Chinese Government objects to railways for almost precisely similar reasons. But in Massachusetts, not thirty years ago, the farmers of Cape Cod

were opposed to railroads because they cut up farms, and their smoke "killed the wind."

By the passage of the bill to abolish Internal Revenue Assessors, a considerable annual saving will be effected; Senator Sherman estimates it at \$2,000,000 or more. It is a necessary retrenchment, and has been very generally demanded by the country; and the Senate has showed unexpected heroism in passing the bill, which cuts off so many of its personal retainers. Some amendments attached to the measure make it necessary that it shall go back to the House for concurrence, which will not, however, be long wanting.

Col. McComb is reported to have said that he is ready to tell the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee all he knows of bribing Congressmen; but he must be interrogated—he will volunteer nothing. He does say, moreover, that he knows of one undeniable case of bribery in Congress. There will be a painful enmity to know who is to be affected by his evidence in that particular. Speaker Blaine, on his part, is reported to have denied all connection with the Credit Mobilier transactions, quite as explicitly as he did during the campaign last Summer. As the investigation is conducted in secret, it is obvious that correct conclusions cannot be drawn until the summary of evidence is published.

Additions are continually made to the already appalling list of marine disasters for the year. Gales have swept the coasts of the British-American Provinces, wrecking many vessels, but, so far as heard, causing no loss of life. A dreadful calamity is reported from the North Sea, where an American-bound ship from Hamburg, laden with emigrants, has been stranded. The loss of life is very great; eighty persons are reported to have been swallowed in the sea, thus adding another tragic item to the mournful record. The German Consul-General has found it necessary to appeal to the sympathies of Americans for the relief of the distressed German residents of the Baltic coast. Their story is one of great want and suffering.

It is not exactly clear why the Attorney-General of the United States should be called in to settle a local quarrel in Alabama. But as the basis of settlement which he furnishes the contestants is, in the main, just, and characterized by strong common sense, we need not be over-particular in scrutinizing its antecedents. Be it remembered that there were several contested seats in the Alabama Senate and House of Representatives. Certificates of election were given to some of the contestants (who were Conservatives) and were refused to others, who were Republicans. Those who had no certificates, joined by some of their own faith, whose election was not contested, organized a Legislature of their own; they then took in many persons who had not even been candidates in any election case; and thus they secured a quorum. This is the Legislature which Gov. Lewis has recognized and which has re-elected Senator Spencer. It is now proposed by Attorney-General Williams that both Legislatures surrender their organization and begin *de novo*, the contested seats being filled by the action of the respective branches of the Legislature in which they occur, and after due hearing of both parties to the contests. This is substantially the so-called compromise. It is what should have been done in the first place; but the Republicans, having made up their minds that they would not get justice, never asked for it, but summarily and incontinentally bolted.

While the case of the alleged usurpation of authority by the U. S. Circuit Court of Louisiana is in the Supreme Court, the President has recognized Mr. Pinchback as Acting Governor of Louisiana. No decision has yet been reached in the Supreme Court; arguments were made yesterday by Messrs. Phillips and Ogden for the Warmoth side, and Messrs. Caleb Cushing and Carpenter for the Kellogg party. The whole matter hinges on the question of the jurisdiction of the Court which so summarily swept aside the State Government of Louisiana, and thereby substituted that of Kellogg and others. Could Kellogg have any standing in the U. S. Circuit Court before his alleged rights had been invaded by the inauguration of his competitor in the late election? Was he to wait until McEnery was actually in office before commencing proceedings to oust him; or should he begin proceedings forthwith, in order to prevent—by injunction—the official declaration of the vote which was to be given to McEnery? The Supreme Court will tell us whether only one or both these courses were open to Kellogg. The constitutional disability of Kellogg, who is a Senator and also claims to be Governor-elect, is yet to be tried in some other Court. Meantime Mr. Pinchback, who also claims to be Congressman-at-Large, is Acting Governor. It does not appear how the President can decide who is Governor of Louisiana on the mere presentation of a query.

PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

In those Southern States which are now in a condition only a little better than anarchy, the disorders have been brought on by men who have no proper connection with Southern interests. It was the horde of adventurers from the North, following the army into Georgia and the Carolinas, who emptied the Southern treasuries a few years ago and ruined Southern credit. So it is the Northern political freebooter to-day who fastens himself upon these plundered communities, and robs them of their last remaining possession—a free republican government. The South is not responsible for Warmoth, nor Kellogg, nor Casey, nor Packard, nor Spencer, nor Patterson, nor Worthington. The creatures who buy and sell legislatures, and judges, and election officers, and supervisors, are the rulers whom we have imposed upon our conquered provinces. If Louisiana has been prevented from casting her vote for President, and is distracted by two Legislatures and two sets of administrative officers; if Alabama has two Legislatures and rival Senators at Washington; if Arkansas is threatened with similar divisions; and in South Carolina the Senatorship has been bought in open market, and the purchaser is now trying to buy the Supreme Court also, it is not the South who must be held directly accountable for such outrages. She is the sufferer, but the disgrace is ours.

In all these States the origin of the trouble lies in the assumption of the dominant party at Washington that it can govern the South better than the South can govern herself. The party undertook to declare that the most experienced, educated, and respectable citizens of the lately rebellious communities should neither vote nor hold office, and the natural result was the immigration of a horde of carpet-baggers, who came to steal the taxes and to foist themselves into power.

When disabilities had been mainly removed, the fallacy was still huggled that the Administration ought to sustain these Northern rogues, in order to prevent the South from falling under Democratic control; in other words, it was the duty of the President and his friends in Congress to take care of the local elections in New-Orleans, and Charleston, and Montgomery. Thus we see in Louisiana a combination of the principal Federal officials to set up a legislature, and a governor, and courts, and other machinery of administration; in Alabama we see a legislature organized in defiance of law for the purpose of electing the Federal candidate for the Senate; and in all the distracted States we see one party or the other running to Washington for aid and comfort, asking for troops, begging for the President's intervention.

In some instances lately the President has refused his aid. This is wise and proper; but the wisdom comes late. If so much aid had not been given heretofore, if Congress had not interfered so busily in the thankless task of protecting the South against herself, these scandals could never have arisen. Paternal government does not agree with the American constitution. Let us have no more of it. Whoever may be elected to the Senate, whoever may get the Governorship, whoever may sit in the Legislature, let it be understood that Alabama, and Arkansas, and Louisiana, and South Carolina must settle these quarrels themselves, in the courts, or by whatever local tribunals the law provides, and that Congress and the Federal Executive must keep aloof.

THE FAILURE OF BOWLES BROTHERS.

It cannot be pleasant for any one to read the account of the failure of the house of Bowles Brothers which we publish to-day, but we are nevertheless clear that the publication should be made. The failure is the worst of recent years. It is not only the occasion of much inconvenience and even some distress to Americans residing abroad, but it stains the American name among fair-dealing business men in Europe. The failure was not caused by any accidental loss or temporary monetary stringency. It was the natural and logical result of the character and system of the firm from the beginning to the end of its career.

There are many young gentlemen who imagine that energy and enterprise can supply the place of capital. This is not altogether true, and it becomes altogether false when the means chosen for the exercise of energy are merely clever talking and profuse advertising. The rooms of this new firm cast the modest quarters of older and sounder houses in the shade. The courtesy, cheeriness, and amiability of the members of the house proved an irresistible attraction to the gregarious and slightly home-sick American travelers. They obtained a considerable business, and gave great satisfaction to their customers until the crash came, and it was found that the firm was a list of names and nothing more. With the exception of Mr. Appleton, who has exhibited a generous willingness to make all possible sacrifices for the honor of the house, there seems to have been no money in the business from the beginning. The partners, who were very numerous, appear to have been in the habit of drawing out whatever they needed at any time. There was no basis of cash in the affair, and when the current business fell short, it was natural enough for the embarrassed bankers to take the special deposits of securities and obtain advances on them from other banking houses. Eighty thousand dollars were thus obtained from the Union Bank. Mr. D'Agnost of Naples had deposited \$11,000 of bonds as security for his drafts. These were thus pledged and lost. An elderly widow from the South was thus deprived of the slender income she had prepared for her old age. Some of the victims made their deposits within twenty-four hours of the crash, when the condition of the House must have been well known to its managers. The relation of assets to liabilities is grotesque, \$17,000 to meet \$415,000 of obligations. The affair touches the regions of the barlesque.

Now there is nothing especially American about this way of doing business, yet the world will call it so. There was another failure of an American house, somewhat like this, in Paris a few years ago. People thought infinitely less of it than if a Frenchman had become bankrupt. Fraulein Spitzeder of Munich has made a scandalous and rascally failure, and because she lived a few years in the Bowery she is called a "perfectly American." Every successive event of this kind increases the dubious fame of our countrymen abroad, and the result will be seen in an imperceptible lowering of our credit. We will pay a little more for loans than other people. Shopkeepers will add a few francs to our bills. Everybody who deals with us will try to guard against the supposed average of rogues by overcharging every one who speaks what Mr. Clay always insisted on calling the American language. To this end the Messrs. Bowles have greatly contributed—this is the result of four years of business, begun with the best intentions and prosecuted with cheerfulness, courage, and amiability to this miserable end. It is scarcely necessary to waste time over the inevitable moral.

CURE THE LAW.

While our columns are filled with the mealy pretenses of emotional insanity by the latest deliberate murderer, who has gone to the temporary detention which we yet inflict on such unfortunates before turning them loose on society again, let us seize the chance to draw attention to one reason why the murderers' cells are full and convicts few.

The three most alarming evils belonging to our criminal law are the procrastination of the prosecutors, the ignorance of jurors, and the tardiness of the Court of Appeals. There was a maxim of the old Roman law, that "Lapse of time cannot cure that of which the 'origin is vicious';" but it seems that the whole stock in trade of a modern lawyer is his ability to defer justice until the community has lost its sense of indignity at the commission of a crime. Even this art of the lawyers might be counteracted if the public prosecutors were either able or willing to bring on a trial while the people have a knowledge of the circumstances of the alleged crime. We have in this county a District-Attorney who has three assistants, and yet the cases which are pigeon-holed, forgotten, and untried, are very many more than those which are brought to bar. There would be some plausible excuse for this procrastination, did we not know that politics very largely influence elective offices, and that many of the delays of justice come from the motion of the public prosecutors. It has been truthfully said that the office of District-Attorney, in its effects on politics, is the most powerful office in the city. And if the most powerful office wields so great an influence, it

must have some reasons for using it. If it be claimed that it is impossible for one man, with three assistants, to prosecute the criminals of the metropolis, let the District-Attorney attend solely to the great felonies, and leave the lesser ones and misdemeanors to his subordinates. And surely the Court of Oyer and Terminer should be able to dispose of all the business brought before it by the chief prosecutor. If, besides this, the law of time were strictly adhered to, if every criminal were allowed only a reasonable number of weeks in which to prepare his defense, without so much care for courtesy between counsel, and if then the District-Attorney should insist on trying his cases at the end of that time, he would serve his office justly.

The error of allowing ignorant jurors to go into the box has been so thoroughly criticised and exposed that it is reasonable to believe it ought to have been remedied. In the olden days jurors were selected from among the witnesses of a crime. Those who knew most about the offense before they tried the criminal were supposed to be most capable of trying him. The jury found a clear status for the facts, and the law was left to the judges. But in our time we see intelligent men forced from jury duty because "they know too much," because they have had the advantage of reading all the facts, perhaps as plainly as if they were presented to them by the lawyers. The result of this error is that men who are made jurors are so ignorant as not to be able to judge of the facts which they had not the interest to read about, and that, for the sake of doing something, they seek to judge of the law. The story is told of an East Indian juror that in a trial he puzzled the judge and lawyers with logical questions, merely because the only book he had ever really read was Aristotle. In our days jurors puzzle not only judges and lawyers, but the community as well, because they were admitted into the box for never having read anything at all. The man who in 1872 does not read the newspapers is hardly able to judge the doings of a man who lives in a land of newspapers.

The evil belonging to the Court of Appeals is that a small body of men meeting together to listen to charges of error from every Court in the State cannot be expected to aid speedy justice. We ought by all means to have a portion of that Court set apart for criminal business, and there ought to be a rule that cases involving human life should take precedence of all others.

There is no reason why a felony should not be prosecuted, tried, and passed upon finally, from Sessions to Appeals, within two months; and we hope that the coming Legislature will not allow its term to expire without giving us just means of obtaining justice.

MEMORIES PROFITABLE AND UNPROFITABLE.

There are several things to be said for and against Mr. Sumner's proposal to the Senate to erase from the regimental colors the names of battles fought during the Civil War. We long ago foresaw, and we think discussed in these columns, the very doubts which have now so naturally arisen in the minds of thinking and charitable men. When we begin to consider the matter, we are at once placed in a dilemma which it is best fairly to recognize and discuss. From one point of view, the distinguished Senator's proposition seems, it must be admitted, to bear an ungracious aspect. If the banners are to be preserved, why not the names of the hard-fought fields upon which they received their consecrations of blood and fire? If we are to have history at all, it may be plausibly urged, there is no reason why it should not be written upon the torn and dusty drapery of our ensigns, as well as printed in our annals. No estimate of the services of the gallant men who by sea and by land fought for the Union and so saved it, can be exaggerated, and to efface the mementoes of their endurance and bravery may seem to savor of ingratitude. It may be reasonably urged that the lessons of the Rebellion are not to be safely forgotten, and that such painful and disastrous events carry a warning which should be perpetuated from generation to generation.

To this it may with equal reason be answered, that while impartial history records events, or should do so, with judicial fidelity, it defeats its own purpose if it suffers itself to lapse into the passionate bias of the advocate. It is this fault which has rendered more than one great historical work, accomplished with the most painstaking fidelity and labor, valuable only for facts, which are sometimes, nevertheless, rendered in turn valueless by reason of the form in which they are presented. Again, it is absolutely necessary that the character of the Union should not for a moment be forgotten, since, all through the hurry and heat of the struggle, we were in danger of forgetting it. While theoretically the Federal Government was no more, and by a majority was considered to be no more than an authoritative confederation, its perpetual tendency, doubtless from the necessity of the case, was to lapse into a more and more rigid centralization. Many intelligent men, thoroughly loyal at heart, saw and fully comprehended the danger. Some of them were bold enough to speak, and were misunderstood and misrepresented for their pains; but most of them held their peace, and seemed to acquiesce in the notions of the multitude. We cannot, however, go on in this way forever. It is time that the real powers of the Government should be more strictly defined. A President who should now do what the President did during the war would be impeached and deposed within thirty days. We want the Union, and are thoroughly sensible of its blessings and its advantages; but we do not want any Union, itself a moral disintegration, which shall continue from year to year to be maintained not by the ties of common affection and mutual confidence, but by the iron bands of legal authority. We want back something at least of the generous sentiment which was once so strong and so salutary, and which circumstances and errors upon one side or the other turned for a time into hatred. We have had a bitter family quarrel—how is the family harmony to be brought back again? This is a problem before which we may well sit down in hopeless despair, unless upon both sides there is to be forgiveness and forgetfulness. The greatest error into which the North can fall will be that of an unreasonable and overweening pride in its mere military success; and it is against this, perhaps, that the learned Senator for Massachusetts more particularly desires to guard us. He thinks, it may be that we should not ask the South to do more than we are willing to do ourselves; and, if we do not permit those lately in rebellion to decorate the graves of their dead heroes without flinging at them words of harsh rebuke, that we ought not to set them an example by an unnecessary and obtrusive pride

in our own victories. It is possible that, in their present frame of mind, the President and those under him in authority do not think differently. All these years since the last gun of the war was fired we have been waiting for reconciliation. When it has actually come at last, and we pray Heaven that it may come soon, when the States are all sisters in fact as well as in theory, we shall care little enough to parade the names of successful fields upon our banners. Magnanimity is one of the best qualities of the soldier, and it is one in which our own brave fellows have not shown themselves to be deficient.

Naturally we find ourselves discussing the general subject of reconciliation, which seems to us more important than Mr. Sumner's particular measure. Whether we are or are not believed, we must confess ourselves weary of this still-beginning and never-ending wrangle. We want peace that is peace, union that is union, and a fraternity not altogether unbrotherly. It appears to us that a rarely noble opportunity is now afforded to the incoming Administration of promoting peace and good will among all our citizens. We are willing to forget the controversies of the late canvass and the peculiar manner in which it was conducted, if only we can have that which through the whole contest we sought—a thorough restoration of Federal unanimity.

ART IN PHILADELPHIA.

Last Saturday our neighbors in Philadelphia laid the cornerstone of a new Academy of Fine Arts, the old building on Chestnut-st. long used for that purpose having been sold several years ago. Its treasures of canvas and stone are still, we believe, boxed up somewhere, awaiting their call to resurrection. The Philadelphians are beginning the work with commendable zeal; we find among the names of the inaugurators of the scheme not only men of wealth and public spirit but those whose real love and knowledge of Art will enable them to direct properly both money and zeal, so that Art shall not, as is too often the case in public Academies, be wounded worst in the house of her friends. The venerable Horace Binney, who is almost a centenarian, the sole surviving member of the founders of the first institution, took part in the exercises, and Caleb Cope laid the cornerstone. Besides such men, eminent from a social, professional, or pecuniary point of view, we are glad to note that the artists of Philadelphia were also present, and apparently heartily in accord with the directors. There is where the key-note of success was struck. In the old Academy a perpetual feud raged between its managers and the artists of the city. The place of honor on the walls was covered by the ghastly horrors of West, because the Quaker City is held to have an ancient lien on his renown; while Hamilton and Richards were suffered to exhibit their best works in an Artists' Club Room.

During the few years in which Death and the Pale Horse have been safely ciliated, however, Philadelphia has grown not only in knowledge of true Art, but let us hope, appreciation of her own artists. The culture and wealth of individuals have done for the city what the old Academy failed to do—brought good pictures into it, and taught the people to comprehend them. Citizens begin now to turn their backs on the store-box order of architecture which came down to them "from forests primeval" with Quaker hats and shad-bellied coats, and to build houses with angles and curves, and glimpses of colored tiles and windows—hints of a groping within their souls after strange gods who knew not Penn. Many of the best pictures and engravings brought to the country have found ready sale in Philadelphia. These things encourage us to hope that the schools and galleries which are to form the new Academy may be grounded not only on true ideas of Art, but on a certain metropolitan liberality of feeling which was perhaps too much lacking in the old. Let them begin by testing the good which they have at home. Philadelphians, it is said, (falsely let us hope,) are born jealous of Philadelphians. The blue blood that has come down from the Swedish dug-outs at Wicaco flouts the blue blood of Penn's followers in Southwark; the *nouveaux riches* in the Northern Liberties gibe at them both. The poet, the actor, or the artist of Philadelphia complains that while he plays to his own city, it is New-York that rises to him: applauds and pays.

If there be any truth in these charges it is high time that our sister city saw the folly of such short-sighted policy. Especially in matters of Art, it is not our capability of appreciation of outside excellence that establishes a reputation for a city, but our home creative power. We have hopes that the new Academy, whose cornerstone has just been laid with such hearty unanimity of feeling, will be a mutual ground where the disciples of Art and its patrons may work cordially together. It would be inexpedient, as was proved in London, that too much of its management should be placed in the hands of local artists. But assuredly such men as Richards, Ramsay, and Lambdin should be able to regard it as at least an impartial court of appeal from which they would be sure to receive intelligent criticism and a prompt recognition.

VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY.

With the exception of North Pole expeditions, the class of voyages which threw glory and romance over the perils of distant seas, almost entirely ceased in the earlier years of the present century. Save in Arctic and Antarctic regions, there seemed but little prospect of new discovery; and what remained within those frozen zones offered temptation to only the most adventurous explorers. But last year the voyage of the *Hassler* opened a new world of discovery beneath the keel of the mariner. The success that the party of naturalists effected under the lead of Agassiz in that expedition has started a movement which will not cease till every sea has been sounded, dredged, and investigated, and all its animal and vegetable life duly sampled for the scientific museums. Already a well appointed expedition has probably sailed from England on a voyage westward round the world upon this errand, expecting to spend at least a year in a cruise among the Pacific islands. The name of the vessel devoted to this service is significant: she is the Challenger. Only those nations that enter the lists with her will be able to keep in the front of the advancing science of the age.

There is a little danger, now that the *Hassler* has returned and we are busy arranging laurels around the brows of the successful explorers, that we may lose the lead we have fairly earned. Except the *Polaris*, which has not been heard from since she started, and whatever may be doing at the Isthmus, we have no vessel now engaged in distant explor-

ations. We sent no scientific representatives to the Eastern hemisphere to observe the last eclipse of the sun, while the French and English expeditions for the most part met with great success. We have no wealthy scientific associations to carry out such projects, and we depend mostly on the munificence of private citizens, supplemented by a little aid from Government. But we must not fall behindhand.

The Antarctic regions offer a less explored field of research than any other sea. Many years have elapsed since any expeditions have sought those cold and misty latitudes where doubt still shrouds tall capes that may belong to islands or to continents, and black, unnamed volcanic peaks rise high above foothills of eternal ice. It is understood that the projected surveying expedition to the South Pacific, upon which the U. S. steamer *Porpoise* is to enter after fulfilling her duties at the Isthmus and making a trip to Asia, will not carry her much further south than the latitude of New-Zealand. We learn from *Nature* that Dr. Neumayer is urging his countrymen to organize an Antarctic expedition in Germany, being confident of reaching by water the Southern pole. An American expedition to south polar regions would be likely to discover new fields for seal and whale fishery; and success respecting the now scarce sperm whale would lead the way to immense pecuniary profit. A careful survey of the ocean track of the central line of the transit of Venus might discover some island better suited for observations than that bleak Antarctic land where it is now proposed to erect a station. In any case the imperfect geography of the region can be much better ascertained. There is fame if not fortune in the attempt.

The South Carolina Legislature have taken a short cut to vindicate their reputation. The Justice who ordered the arrest of Senator-elect Patterson on charge of perjury has been removed by a unanimous vote of the Legislature; and the Assemblyman on whose affidavit the warrant of arrest was issued has found it convenient to flee into hiding. Of course, Mr. Patterson is all right now, and the Legislature which elected him have satisfied themselves that there is not so much as even a smell of bribery on their garments. If the Rev. W. M. Thomas and Mr. Hamilton, who cracked each other's head in the Assembly, the other day, over a charge of bribery, will only say the proceeding was purely Pickwickian, this admirable farce will be complete.

We see it stated that the Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has raised \$10,000, with which it proposes to "lobby through" Congress a "Bill to Prevent Cruelty to Animals while in Transit by Railroad." We have no objection to the Bill, but we have great objection to the spending of \$10,000 or \$15,000 or any money at all in getting the Bill through Congress. It may not be an exorbitant price to pay for a good measure, but Congressmen are already handsomely paid for doing their best, and neither they nor their lobby hangers-on are entitled to any extra gratuities. We have endeavored our brains in vain to discover how this money can be properly spent in forwarding the proposed legislation; and if the Society has as much sympathy for men as it has for animals, it will be cautious how it helps to establish precedents which will bear heavily upon poor petitioners in Washington.

How various and how mysterious are the phenomena of the life matrimonial! What a queer story is this which comes to us from Hull in England! Mrs. Taylor, wife of a cooper, eloped with his clerk, a young man of 19, and also with the cooper's money and jewelry. The absconding pair were absent for a week, when they came back of their own accord. Then it was that the injured husband showed that he was of a mighty forgiving disposition, for he received the wicked wife and the unfaithful clerk into his house again. Then came the constable and arrested the clerk, at which his master expressed the greatest grief, sending him bedding to the police station, and sending him also the frail Mrs. Taylor to comfort him. Then he withdrew the action and offered to bail the prisoner, which he was allowed to do, when this singular husband left the court apparently much relieved.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Chicago came in recently with a most melancholy presentment. The jurors told the Court that it was almost useless for a grand jury to find an indictment against a criminal. He might be tried, and convicted, and sentenced, and then most probably he would be pardoned. The jurors hinted pretty strongly that if assassins were thus allowed to go free, it would be necessary for the people to take the administration of justice into their own hands. Judge Rogers, who was on the bench, was by no means pleased with this plain speaking, for he told the jurors that they were presumptuous, and that their language in regard to a Vigilance Committee were in bad taste, and could not be so severely reprehended. After this he dismissed the jury, which retired with such meekness as it could muster.

The Rev. Father O'Connell of Norwich, Chenango County, had rather an extraordinary present for a priest, the other night, for he found upon the doorstep of his parsonage a basket, and in the basket was a female baby, aged about six weeks, and with the baby was a bottle of "soothing syrup." There was also a note requesting the reverend Father to baptize the child by the name of Mary, which, we suppose, like a good Catholic, he made no haste to do. The small waif was accommodated at the parsonage during the night, and, but for the soothing syrup, a sweet time Father O'Connell would have had of it. The next day he sent the babe to one of his parishioners with strict injunctions that it should be taken care of. A pretty boisterous thing it was to inflict upon the baby's man.

Will lager-beer intoxicate? The Temperance Bureau in Chicago has issued an address upon this question especially to Germans. It is admitted that the conduct of those who get drunk on beer is not always so violent as that of the whisky-drinkers, yet they assert that the general effects are the same. Destitution and starvation have been caused as often by beer as by whisky, while the malt imbriety creates a stupid gross insensibility to the rights and feelings of others degrading to our common human nature, besotting and brutifying man until every finer domestic feeling is turned to vulgarity and cruelty.

A most remarkable case of conscience comes to us from Boston. From a door-step of that most conscientious town, a few mornings since, was stolen a pitcher containing a pint of milk. What pangs of remorse the thief suffered we can only infer from the fact that upon a subsequent morning the pitcher was returned to its accustomed place, and in it were found four cents, the value of the stolen milk, which the thief had probably drunk for his breakfast, and so could not return. We should really like to know whether it was the lactical fluid, seeping on his stomach, which occasioned his remorse.

The proprietors of *The Aldine* have published, as Premiums to their subscribers, two careful and handsome Chromos, called "Crossing the Brook" and "The Village Belle." They are singularly pure and correct in tone and tint, notwithstanding their elaborate design and great variety of color. The last number of *The Aldine* contains an unusual wealth of tasteful and beautifully printed engravings.

Frank Leslie gives this week a thorough pictorial illustration of the various unprecedented scenes connected with the funeral of Mr. Greeley, and an extra sheet showing the interior of Dr. Chapin's Church, with the floral decorations.